

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



PCT

(43) International Publication Date
15 June 2006 (15.06.2006)

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2006/062931 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61K 31/7072 (2006.01)

AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2005/044033

(22) International Filing Date:
5 December 2005 (05.12.2005)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/633,618 6 December 2004 (06.12.2004) US

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

- without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 2006/062931 A2

(54) Title: MEDICAL COMBINATIONS

(57) Abstract: Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptor Antagonists and methods of using them are provided.

MEDICAL COMBINATIONS
FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the olefinic derivatives of 8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octanes, pharmaceutical compositions, and use thereof in treating muscarinic acetylcholine receptor mediated diseases of the respiratory tract and combinations thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Acetylcholine released from cholinergic neurons in the peripheral and central nervous systems affects many different biological processes through interaction with two major classes of acetylcholine receptors – the nicotinic and the muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors (mAChRs) belong to the superfamily of G-protein coupled receptors that have seven transmembrane domains. There are five subtypes of mAChRs, termed M₁-M₅, and each is the product of a distinct gene. Each of these five subtypes displays unique pharmacological properties. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors are widely distributed in vertebrate organs where they mediate many of the vital functions.

Muscarinic receptors can mediate both inhibitory and excitatory actions. For example, in smooth muscle found in the airways, M₃ mAChRs mediate contractile responses. For review, please see Caulfield (1993 *Pharmac. Ther.* **58**:319-79).

In the lungs, mAChRs have been localized to smooth muscle in the trachea and bronchi, the submucosal glands, and the parasympathetic ganglia. Muscarinic receptor density is greatest in parasympathetic ganglia and then decreases in density from the submucosal glands to tracheal and then bronchial smooth muscle. Muscarinic receptors are nearly absent from the alveoli. For review of mAChR expression and function in the lungs, please see Fryer and Jacoby (1998 *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* **158**(5, pt 3) S 154-60).

Three subtypes of mAChRs have been identified as important in the lungs, M₁, M₂ and M₃ mAChRs. The M₃ mAChRs, located on airway smooth muscle, mediate muscle contraction. Stimulation of M₃ mAChRs activates the enzyme phospholipase C via binding of the stimulatory G protein Gq/11 (Gs), leading to liberation of phosphatidyl inositol-4,5-bisphosphate, resulting in phosphorylation of

contractile proteins. M₃ mAChRs are also found on pulmonary submucosal glands. Stimulation of this population of M₃ mAChRs results in mucus secretion.

M₂ mAChRs make up approximately 50-80% of the cholinergic receptor population on airway smooth muscles. Although the precise function is still unknown, they inhibit catecholaminergic relaxation of airway smooth muscle via inhibition of cAMP generation. Neuronal M₂ mAChRs are located on postganglionic parasympathetic nerves. Under normal physiologic conditions, neuronal M₂ mAChRs provide tight control of acetylcholine release from parasympathetic nerves. Inhibitory M₂ mAChRs have also been demonstrated on sympathetic nerves in the lungs of some species. These receptors inhibit release of noradrenaline, thus decreasing sympathetic input to the lungs.

M₁ mAChRs are found in the pulmonary parasympathetic ganglia where they function to enhance neurotransmission. These receptors have also been localized to the peripheral lung parenchyma, however their function in the parenchyma is unknown.

Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor dysfunction in the lungs has been noted in a variety of different pathophysiological states. In particular, in asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), inflammatory conditions lead to loss of inhibitory M₂ muscarinic acetylcholine autoreceptor function on parasympathetic nerves supplying the pulmonary smooth muscle, causing increased acetylcholine release following vagal nerve stimulation (Fryer et al. 1999 *Life Sci* **64** (6-7) 449-55). This mAChR dysfunction results in airway hyperreactivity and hyperresponsiveness mediated by increased stimulation of M₃ mAChRs. Thus the identification of potent mAChR antagonists would be useful as therapeutics in these mAChR-mediated disease states.

COPD is an imprecise term that encompasses a variety of progressive health problems including chronic bronchitis, chronic bronchiolitis and emphysema, and it is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in the world. Smoking is the major risk factor for the development of COPD; nearly 50 million people in the U.S. alone smoke cigarettes, and an estimated 3,000 people take up the habit daily. As a result, COPD is expected to rank among the top five as a world-wide health burden by the year 2020. Inhaled anti-cholinergic therapy is currently considered the "gold standard" as first line therapy for COPD (Pauwels et al. 2001 *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* **163**:1256-1276).

Despite the large body of evidence supporting the use of anti-cholinergic therapy for the treatment of airway hyperreactive diseases, relatively few anti-cholinergic compounds are available for use in the clinic for pulmonary indications.

More specifically, in United States, Ipratropium Bromide (Atrovent[®]; and

5 Combivent[®], in combination with albuterol) is currently the only inhaled anti-cholinergic marketed for the treatment of airway hyperreactive diseases. While this compound is a potent anti-muscarinic agent, it is short acting, and thus must be administered as many as four times daily in order to provide relief for the COPD patient. In Europe and Asia, the long-acting anti-cholinergic Tiotropium Bromide
10 (Spiriva[®]) was recently approved, however this product is currently not available in the United States. Thus, there remains a need for novel compounds that are capable of causing blockade at mAChRs which are long acting and can be administered once-daily for the treatment of airway hyperreactive diseases such as asthma and COPD.

15 Since mAChRs are widely distributed throughout the body, the ability to apply anti-cholinergics locally and/or topically to the respiratory tract is particularly advantageous, as it would allow for lower doses of the drug to be utilized. Furthermore, the ability to design topically active drugs that have long duration of action, and in particular, are retained either at the receptor or by the lung, would
20 allow the avoidance of unwanted side effects that may be seen with systemic anti-cholinergic use.

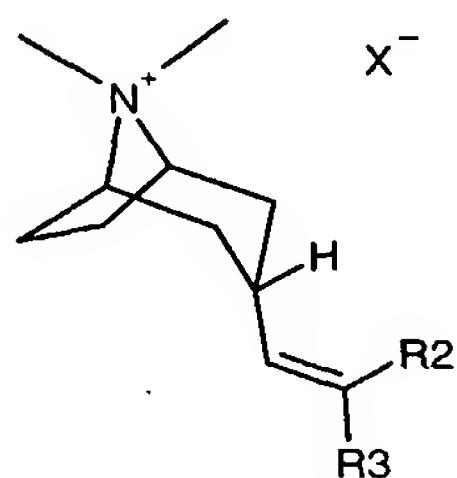
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 This invention provides for a method of treating a muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR) mediated disease, wherein acetylcholine binds to an mAChR and which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

30 This invention also relates to a method of inhibiting the binding of acetylcholine to its receptors in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering to aforementioned mammal an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I).

35 The present invention also provides for the novel compounds of Formula (I), and pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of Formula (I), and a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent.

The compounds according to this invention have the structure shown by Formula (I):



5 (I)

in which the preferred orientation of the alkyl chain attached to the tropane ring is endo.

R2 and R3 are, independently, selected from the group consisting of straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having preferably from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl groups having from 5 to 6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl-alkyl having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, 2-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, phenyl, phenyl substituted with an alkyl group having not in excess of 4 carbon atoms and phenyl substituted with an alkoxy group having not in excess of 4 carbon atoms.

X⁻ represents an anion associated with the positive charge of the N atom. X⁻ may be but is not limited to chloride, bromide, iodide, sulfate, benzene sulfonate, and toluene sulfonate.

Illustrative examples of this invention include

(3-*endo*)-3-(2,2-di-2-thienylethenyl)-8,8-dimethyl-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octane bromide;

(3-*endo*)-3-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)-8,8-dimethyl-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octane bromide;

(3-*endo*)-3-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)-8,8-dimethyl-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octane 4-methylbenzenesulfonate;

(3-*endo*)-8,8-dimethyl-3-[2-phenyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethenyl]-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octane bromide; and

(3-*endo*)-8,8-dimethyl-3-[2-phenyl-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octane bromide.

Combinations:

The compounds, salts and/or pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention may also be used in combination with another therapeutically active agent, for example, a β_2 adrenoreceptor agonist, or an anti-inflammatory agent.

The present invention thus provides, in a further aspect, a combination comprising

5 a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with another therapeutically active agent, for example, a β_2 -adrenoreceptor agonist, or an anti-inflammatory agent..

Examples of β_2 -adrenoreceptor agonists include salmeterol (eg as racemate or a single enantiomer such as the R-enantiomer), salbutamol, formoterol, salmefamol,

10 fenoterol or terbutaline, or a salt thereof (e.g. pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof), for example the xinafoate salt of salmeterol, the sulphate salt or free base of salbutamol or the fumarate salt of formoterol. Further examples of β_2 -adrenoreceptor agonists include, but are not limited to:

3-(4-{[6-((2R)-2-hydroxy-2-[4-hydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]ethyl]amino)hexyl]oxy}butyl) benzenesulfonamide;

3-(3-{[7-((2R)-2-hydroxy-2-[4-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-amino)heptyl]oxy}propyl)benzenesulfonamide;

4-{(1R)-2-[(6-{2-[(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)oxy]ethoxy}hexyl)amino]-1-hydroxyethyl}-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenol

20 4-{(1R)-2-[(6-{4-[3-(cyclopentylsulfonyl)phenyl]butoxy}hexyl)amino]-1-hydroxyethyl}-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenol,

N-[2-hydroxy-5-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[[2-4-[(2R)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl]amino]phenyl]ethyl]amino]ethyl]phenyl]formamide, and

25 N-{2-[4-(3-phenyl-4-methoxyphenyl)aminophenyl]ethyl}-2-hydroxy-2-(8-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinolinon-5-yl)ethylamine.

Salmeterol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, e.g. salmeterol xinafoate, is preferably administered to humans at an inhaled dose of 25 to 50 micrograms twice per day (measured as the free base).

30

A further combination according to the present invention comprises a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with an anti-inflammatory corticosteroid. Said anti-inflammatory corticosteroid is itself preferably for treatment and/or prophylaxis of asthma, COPD or allergic rhinitis. Said anti-

- inflammatory corticosteroid may for example be selected from fluticasone, fluticasone propionate (e.g. see US patent 4,335,121), beclomethasone, beclomethasone 17-propionate ester, beclomethasone 17,21-dipropionate ester, dexamethasone or an ester thereof, mometasone or an ester thereof, ciclesonide,
- 5 budesonide, flunisolide, preferably 6 α ,9 α -difluoro-17 α -[(2-furanylcarbonyl)oxy]-11 β -hydroxy-16 α -methyl-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carbothioic acid S-fluoromethyl ester} or 6 α ,9 α -difluoro-11 β -hydroxy-16 α -methyl-17 α -[(4-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carbonyl)oxy]-3-oxo-androsta-1,4-diene-17 β -carbothioic acid S-fluoromethyl ester}, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 10 The anti-inflammatory corticosteroid is preferably for intranasal or inhaled administration.
Fluticasone propionate is preferred and is preferably for inhaled administration to a human either (a) at a dose of 250 micrograms once per day or (b) at a dose of 50 to 250 micrograms twice per day.
- 15 Also provided is a combination comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with β_2 -adrenoreceptor agonist and an anti-inflammatory corticosteroid. Preferably this combination is for treatment and/or prophylaxis of asthma, COPD or allergic rhinitis. The β_2 -adrenoreceptor agonist and/or the anti-inflammatory corticosteroid can be as described above.
Most preferably, in this "triple" combination, the β_2 -adrenoreceptor agonist is salmeterol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (e.g. salmeterol xinafoate) and the anti-inflammatory corticosteroid is fluticasone propionate.
- 20 The combinations referred to above may conveniently be presented for use in the form of a pharmaceutical composition and thus a pharmaceutical composition comprising a combination as defined above together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients represent a further aspect of the invention.
- 25 The individual compounds of such combinations may be administered either sequentially or simultaneously in separate or combined pharmaceutical composition(s). Appropriate doses of known therapeutic agents will readily be appreciated by those skilled in the art.
- 30

- In one embodiment, the combination as defined herein can be for simultaneous inhaled administration and is disposed in a combination inhalation device. Such a combination inhalation device is another aspect of the invention. Such a
- 5 combination inhalation device can comprise a combined pharmaceutical composition for simultaneous inhaled administration (e.g. dry powder composition), the composition comprising all the individual compounds of the combination, and the composition being incorporated into a plurality of sealed dose containers mounted longitudinally in a strip or ribbon inside the inhalation device, the
- 10 containers being rupturable or peel-openable on demand; for example such inhalation device can be substantially as described in GB 2,242,134 A (DISKUS TM) and/or as described above. Alternatively, the combination inhalation device can be such that the individual compounds of the combination are administrable simultaneously but are stored separately (or wholly or partly stored separately for
- 15 triple combinations), e.g. in separate pharmaceutical compositions, for example as described in PCT/EP03/00598 filed on 22 January 2003, published as WO 03/061743 (e.g. as described in the claims thereof e.g. claim 1), incorporated herein in its entirety by reference..
- 20 The invention also provides a method of preparing a combination as defined herein, the method comprising either
- (a) preparing a separate pharmaceutical composition for administration of the individual compounds of the combination either sequentially or simultaneously, or
- 25 (b) preparing a combined pharmaceutical composition for administration of the individual compounds of the combination simultaneously,
wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises the combination together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients.
- 30 The invention also provides a combination as defined herein, prepared by a method as defined herein.

METHODS OF PREPARATION

The compounds of Formula (I) may be obtained by applying synthetic procedures well known in the art as described in the patent US2800482,
5 incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

SYNTHETIC EXAMPLES

The above synthetic examples in this invention are referenced to the
10 examples described in the patent US2800482, incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLES

15 The inhibitory effects of compounds at the M₃ mAChR of the present invention are determined by the following *in vitro* and *in vivo* functional assays:

Analysis of Inhibition of Receptor Activation by Calcium Mobilization:

Stimulation of mAChRs expressed on CHO cells were analyzed by
20 monitoring receptor-activated calcium mobilization as previously described (H. M.Sarau *et al*, 1999. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 56, 657-663). CHO cells stably expressing M₃ mAChRs were plated in 96 well black wall/clear bottom plates. After 18 to 24 hours, media was aspirated and replaced with 100 µl of load media (EMEM with Earl's salts, 0.1% RIA-grade BSA (Sigma, St. Louis MO), and 4 µM Fluo-3-acetoxymethyl ester fluorescent indicator dye (Fluo-3 AM, Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR) and incubated 1 hr at 37° C. The dye-containing media was then aspirated, replaced with fresh media (without Fluo-3 AM), and cells were incubated for 10 minutes at 37° C. Cells were then washed 3 times and incubated for 10 minutes at 37° C in 100 µl of assay buffer (0.1% gelatin (Sigma), 120 mM NaCl, 4.6 mM KCl, 1 mM KH₂ PO₄, 25 mM NaH CO₃, 1.0 mM CaCl₂, 1.1 mM MgCl₂, 11 mM glucose, 20mM HEPES (pH 7.4)). 50 µl of compound (1x10⁻¹¹ – 1x10⁻⁵ M final in the assay) was added and the plates were incubated for 10 min. at 37° C. Plates were then placed into a fluorescent light intensity plate reader (FLIPR, Molecular Probes) where the dye loaded cells were exposed to excitation light (488 nm) from

a 6 watt argon laser. Cells were activated by adding 50 μ l of acetylcholine (0.1-10 nM final), prepared in buffer containing 0.1% BSA, at a rate of 50 μ l/sec. Calcium mobilization, monitored as change in cytosolic calcium concentration, was measured as change in 566 nm emission intensity. The change in emission intensity is directly related to cytosolic calcium levels. The emitted fluorescence from all 96 wells is measured simultaneously using a cooled CCD camera. Data points are collected every second. This data was then plotting and analyzed using GraphPad PRISM software.

10 **Muscarinic Receptor Radioligand Binding Assays**

Radioligand binding studies using 0.5 nM [3 H]-N-methyl scopolamine (NMS) in a SPA format is used to assess binding of muscarinic antagonists to M₁, M₂, M₃, M₄ and M₅ muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. In a 96-well plate, the SPA beads are pre-incubated with receptor-containing membrane for 30 min at 4°C. Then 50 mM HEPES and the test compound are added and incubated at room temperature (shaking) for 2 hours. The beads are then spun down and counted using a scintillation counter.

20 **Evaluation of potency and duration of action in isolated guinea pig trachea**

Tracheae were removed from adult male Hartely guinea pigs (Charles River, Raleigh, NC; 400-600 grams) and placed into modified Krebs-Henseleit solution. Composition of the solution was (mM): NaCl 113.0, KCl 4.8, CaCl₂ 2.5, KH₂PO₄ 1.2, MgSO₄ 1.2, NaHCO₃ 25.0 and dextrose 11.0. which was gassed with 95% O₂: 5% CO₂ and maintained at 37°C. Each trachea was cleaned of adherent tissue and opened lengthwise. Epithelium was removed by gently rubbing the luminal surface with a cotton-tipped applicator. Individual strips were cut, approximately 2 cartilage rings in width, and suspended via silk suture in 10-ml water-jacketed organ baths containing Krebs-Henseleit solution and connected to Grass FT03C force-displacement transducers. Mechanical responses were recorded isometrically by MP100WS/Acknowledge data acquisition system (BIOPAC Systems, Goleta, CA, www.biopac.com) run on Apple G4 computers. The tissues were equilibrated under a resting tension of 1.5 g, determined to be optimal by length-tension evaluation, and washed with Krebs-Henseleit solution every 15 minutes for one hour. After the equilibration period pulmonary tissues were contracted with 10 uM carbachol until

reaching plateau, which served as a reference contraction for data analysis. Tissues were then rinsed every 15 minutes over 1 hour until reaching baseline tone. The preparations were then left for at least 30 minutes before the start of the experiment.

5 Concentration-response curves were obtained by a cumulative addition of carbachol in half-log increments (Van Rossum, 1963, Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn., 143:299), initiated at 1 nM. Each concentration was left in contact with the preparation until the response plateaued before the addition of the subsequent carbachol concentration. Paired tissues were exposed to mAChR antagonist
10 compounds or vehicle for 30 min before carbachol cumulative concentration-response curves were generated. All data is given as mean \pm standard error of the mean (s.e.m.) with n being the number of different animals.

For superfusion (duration of action) studies, the tissues were continuously superfused with Krebs-Henseleit solution at 2 ml/min for the duration of the
15 experiment. Stock solutions of agonist and antagonist were infused (0.02 ml/min) via 22-gauge needle inserted into the superfusion tubing. Mechanical responses were recorded isometrically using a commercially-available data acquisition system (MP100WS/Acknowledge; BIOPAC Systems, Goleta, CA, www.biopac.com) interfaced with a Macintosh G4 computer (Apple, Cupertino, CA www.apple.com).
20 The tissues were suspended under an optimal resting tension of 1.5 g. After a 60 min equilibration period, the tissues were contracted with carbachol (1 uM) for the duration of the experiment. Upon reaching a sustained contraction isoproterenol (10 uM) was administered to maximally relax the tissue, and this change served as a reference. Isoproterenol exposure was halted and the carbachol-induced tension
25 allowed to recover. Muscarinic receptor antagonists infused at a single concentration per tissue until a sustained level of inhibition was attained. The compound was then removed and, once again, the carbachol-induced tension was allowed to recover.

The following parameters were determined for each concentration of
30 antagonist, and expressed as the mean \pm S.E.M. for n individual animals. Inhibition of the carbachol-induced contraction was expressed as a percent of the reference response (isoproterenol) and the time required to reach one-half of this relaxation was measured (onset of response). The tension recovery following removal of the compound was determined as was the time required to reach one-half of the maximum tension recovery (offset of response). At 60 and 180 minutes after

removal of the antagonist the remaining level of inhibition was determined and expressed as a percent of the isoproterenol reference.

Antagonist concentration-response curves were obtained by plotting the maximal relaxation data at 0, 60 and 180-min following antagonist withdrawal.

- 5 Recovery, termed shift, was calculated from the ratio of the 0-min inhibition curve IC₅₀ and the concentration of compound yielding a similar tension recovery at 60 and 180 minutes.

Halftimes for onset and offset of response were plotted vs. corresponding concentration and the data were fit with non-linear regression. These values were 10 extrapolated at the IC₅₀ (determined from the inhibition concentration-response curve) and designated Ot₅₀ (time required, at the IC₅₀ concentration, to reach half of the onset response) and Rt₅₀ (time required, at the IC₅₀ concentration, to reach half of the recovery response).

15 **Methacholine-induced bronchoconstriction – potency and duration of action**

Airway responsiveness to methacholine was determined in awake, unrestrained Balb C mice ($n = 6$ each group). Barometric plethysmography was used to measure enhanced pause (Penh), a unitless measure that has been shown to correlate with the changes in airway resistance that occur during bronchial 20 challenge with methacholine(2). Mice were pre-treated with 50 μ l of compound (0.003-10 μ g/mouse) in 50 μ l of vehicle (10% DMSO) intranasally (i.n.) and were then placed in the plethysmography chamber a given amount of time following drug administration (15 min – 96 h). For potency determination, a dose response to a given drug was performed, and all measurements were taken 15 min following i.n. 25 drug administration. For duration of action determination, measurements were taken anywhere from 15 min to 96 hours following i.n. drug administration.

Once in the chamber, the mice were allowed to equilibrate for 10 min before taking a baseline Penh measurement for 5 minutes. Mice were then challenged with an aerosol of methacholine (10 mg/ml) for 2 minutes. Penh was recorded 30 continuously for 7 min starting at the inception of the methacholine aerosol, and continuing for 5 minutes afterward. Data for each mouse were analyzed and plotted by using GraphPad PRISM software. This experiment allows the determination of duration of activity of the administered compound.

The present compounds are useful for treating a variety of indications, including but not limited to respiratory-tract disorders such as chronic obstructive lung disease, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic respiratory obstruction, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary emphysema, and allergic rhinitis.

5

FORMULATION-ADMINISTRATION

Accordingly, the present invention further provides a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative (e.g., salts and esters) thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, and optionally one or more other therapeutic ingredients.

Hereinafter, the term "active ingredient" means a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

Compounds of formula (I) will be administered via inhalation via the mouth or nose.

Dry powder compositions for topical delivery to the lung by inhalation may, for example, be presented in capsules and cartridges of for example gelatine, or blisters of for example laminated aluminium foil, for use in an inhaler or insufflator. Powder blend formulations generally contain a powder mix for inhalation of the compound of the invention and a suitable powder base (carrier/diluent/excipient substance) such as mono-, di- or poly-saccharides (e.g., lactose or starch), organic or inorganic salts (e.g., calcium chloride, calcium phosphate or sodium chloride), polyalcohols (e.g., mannitol), or mixtures thereof, alternatively with one or more additional materials, such additives included in the blend formulation to improve chemical and/or physical stability or performance of the formulation, as discussed below, or mixtures thereof. Use of lactose is preferred. Each capsule or cartridge may generally contain between 20 μ g-10mg of the compound of formula (I) optionally in combination with another therapeutically active ingredient.

Alternatively, the compound of the invention may be presented without excipients, or may be formed into particles comprising the compound, optionally other therapeutically active materials, and excipient materials, such as by co-precipitation or coating.

Suitably, the medicament dispenser is of a type selected from the group consisting of a reservoir dry powder inhaler (RDPI), a multi-dose dry powder inhaler (MDPI), and a metered dose inhaler (MDI).

By reservoir dry powder inhaler (RDPI) it is meant as an inhaler having a reservoir form pack suitable for comprising multiple (un-metered doses) of medicament in dry powder form and including means for metering medicament dose from the reservoir to a delivery position. The metering means may for example comprise a metering cup or perforated plate, which is movable from a first position where the cup may be filled with medicament from the reservoir to a second position where the metered medicament dose is made available to the patient for inhalation.

By multi-dose dry powder inhaler (MDPI) is meant an inhaler suitable for dispensing medicament in dry powder form, wherein the medicament is comprised within a multi-dose pack containing (or otherwise carrying) multiple, define doses (or parts thereof) of medicament. In a preferred aspect, the carrier has a blister pack form, but it could also, for example, comprise a capsule-based pack form or a carrier onto which medicament has been applied by any suitable process including printing, painting and vacuum occlusion.

The formulation can be pre-metered (eg as in Diskus, see GB 2242134 or Diskhaler, see GB 2178965, 2129691 and 2169265) or metered in use (eg as in Turbuhaler, see EP 69715). An example of a unit-dose device is Rotahaler (see GB 2064336). The Diskus inhalation device comprises an elongate strip formed from a base sheet having a plurality of recesses spaced along its length and a lid sheet hermetically but peelably sealed thereto to define a plurality of containers, each container having therein an inhalable formulation containing a compound of formula (I) preferably combined with lactose. Preferably, the strip is sufficiently flexible to be wound into a roll. The lid sheet and base sheet will preferably have leading end portions which are not sealed to one another and at least one of the said leading end portions is constructed to be attached to a winding means. Also, preferably the hermetic seal between the base and lid sheets extends over their whole width. The lid sheet may preferably be peeled from the base sheet in a longitudinal direction from a first end of the said base sheet.

In one aspect, the multi-dose pack is a blister pack comprising multiple blisters for containment of medicament in dry powder form. The blisters are typically arranged in regular fashion for ease of release of medicament therefrom.

In one aspect, the multi-dose blister pack comprises plural blisters arranged in generally circular fashion on a disk-form blister pack. In another aspect, the multi-dose blister pack is elongate in form, for example comprising a strip or a tape.

Preferably, the multi-dose blister pack is defined between two members
5 peelably secured to one another. US Patents Nos. 5,860,419, 5,873,360 and
5,590,645 describe medicament packs of this general type. In this aspect, the
device is usually provided with an opening station comprising peeling means for
peeling the members apart to access each medicament dose. Suitably, the device
is adapted for use where the peelable members are elongate sheets which define a
10 plurality of medicament containers spaced along the length thereof, the device
being provided with indexing means for indexing each container in turn. More
preferably, the device is adapted for use where one of the sheets is a base sheet
having a plurality of pockets therein, and the other of the sheets is a lid sheet, each
pocket and the adjacent part of the lid sheet defining a respective one of the
15 containers, the device comprising driving means for pulling the lid sheet and base
sheet apart at the opening station.

By metered dose inhaler (MDI) it is meant a medicament dispenser suitable
for dispensing medicament in aerosol form, wherein the medicament is comprised
in an aerosol container suitable for containing a propellant-based aerosol
20 medicament formulation. The aerosol container is typically provided with a metering
valve, for example a slide valve, for release of the aerosol form medicament
formulation to the patient. The aerosol container is generally designed to deliver a
predetermined dose of medicament upon each actuation by means of the valve,
which can be opened either by depressing the valve while the container is held
25 stationary or by depressing the container while the valve is held stationary.

Spray compositions for topical delivery to the lung by inhalation may for
example be formulated as aqueous solutions or suspensions or as aerosols
delivered from pressurised packs, such as a metered dose inhaler, with the use of a
suitable liquefied propellant. Aerosol compositions suitable for inhalation can be
30 either a suspension or a solution and generally contain the compound of formula (I)
optionally in combination with another therapeutically active ingredient and a
suitable propellant such as a fluorocarbon or hydrogen-containing
chlorofluorocarbon or mixtures thereof, particularly hydrofluoroalkanes, e.g.
dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetra-fluoroethane,
35 especially 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2,3,3-heptafluoro-n-propane or a

mixture thereof. Carbon dioxide or other suitable gas may also be used as propellant. The aerosol composition may be excipient free or may optionally contain additional formulation excipients well known in the art such as surfactants eg oleic acid or lecithin and cosolvents eg ethanol. Pressurised formulations will generally
5 be retained in a canister (eg an aluminium canister) closed with a valve (eg a metering valve) and fitted into an actuator provided with a mouthpiece.

Medicaments for administration by inhalation desirably have a controlled particle size. The optimum aerodynamic particle size for inhalation into the
10 bronchial system for localized delivery to the lung is usually 1-10 μm , preferably 2-5 μm . The optimum aerodynamic particle size for inhalation into the alveolar region for achieving systemic delivery to the lung is approximately .5-3 μm , preferably 1-3 μm . Particles having an aerodynamic size above 20 μm are generally too large when inhaled to reach the small airways. Average aerodynamic particle size of a
15 formulation may measured by, for example cascade impaction. Average geometric particle size may be measured, for example by laser diffraction, optical means.

To achieve a desired particle size, the particles of the active ingredient as produced may be size reduced by conventional means eg by controlled crystallization, micronisation or nanomilling .The desired fraction may be separated
20 out by air classification. Alternatively, particles of the desired size may be directly produced, for example by spray drying, controlling the spray drying parameters to generate particles of the desired size range. Preferably, the particles will be crystalline, although amorphous material may also be employed where desirable. When an excipient such as lactose is employed, generally, the particle size of the
25 excipient will be much greater than the inhaled medicament within the present invention, such that the "coarse" carrier is non-respirable. When the excipient is lactose it will typically be present as milled lactose, wherein not more than 85% of lactose particles will have a MMD of 60-90 μm and not less than 15% will have a MMD of less than 15 μm . Additive materials in a dry powder blend in addition to the
30 carrier may be either respirable, i.e., aerodynamically less than 10 microns, or non-respirable, i.e., aerodynamically greater than 10 microns.

Suitable additive materials which may be employed include amino acids, such as leucine; water soluble or water insoluble, natural or synthetic surfactants, such as lecithin (e.g., soya lecithin) and solid state fatty acids (e.g., lauric, palmitic, 35 and stearic acids) and derivatives thereof (such as salts and esters);

phosphatidylcholines; sugar esters. Additive materials may also include colorants, taste masking agents (e.g., saccharine), anti-static-agents, lubricants (see, for example, Published PCT Patent Appl. No. WO 87/905213, the teachings of which are incorporated by reference herein), chemical stabilizers, buffers, preservatives, 5 absorption enhancers, and other materials known to those of ordinary skill.

Sustained release coating materials (e.g., stearic acid or polymers, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polylactic acid) may also be employed on active material or active material containing particles (see, for example, Patent Nos. US 3,634,582, GB 1,230,087, GB 1,381,872, the teachings of which are incorporated by reference 10 herein).

Intranasal sprays may be formulated with aqueous or non-aqueous vehicles with the addition of agents such as thickening agents, buffer salts or acid or alkali to adjust the pH, isotonicity adjusting agents or anti-oxidants.

Solutions for inhalation by nebulisation may be formulated with an aqueous 15 vehicle with the addition of agents such as acid or alkali, buffer salts, isotonicity adjusting agents or antimicrobials. They may be sterilised by filtration or heating in an autoclave, or presented as a non-sterile product.

Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing an effective dose, as herein before recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of the active ingredient.

20 Throughout the specification and the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the word 'comprise', and variations such as 'comprises' and 'comprising', will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers but not to the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

25 All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

The above description fully discloses the invention including preferred 30 embodiments thereof. Modifications and improvements of the embodiments specifically disclosed herein are within the scope of the following claims. Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. Therefore the Examples herein are to be construed as merely illustrative and not a limitation of

the scope of the present invention in any way. The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows.

What is claimed is:

1. A pharmaceutical combination comprising: (3-*endo*)-3-(2,2-di-2-thienylethenyl)-8,8-dimethyl-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octane bromide; and one or more other therapeutic ingredients.
2. A combination according to claim 1 above wherein said other therapeutic agent is selected from a β 2-adrenoreceptor agonist, or an anti-inflammatory agent.
- 10 3. A combination according to claim 1 wherein the β 2-adrenoreceptor agonist is selected from salmeterol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
4. A combination according to claim 6 wherein the β 2-adrenoreceptor agonist is salmeterol xinafoate.
- 15 5. A combination according to claim 2 wherein the anti-inflammatory agent is an anti-inflammatory corticosteroid.
6. A combination according to claim 5 wherein the anti-inflammatory corticosteroid is fluticasone propionate.
- 20 7. A pharmaceutical combination according to claim 1 above wherein said other therapeutic ingredients comprise a β 2-adrenoreceptor agonist and an anti-inflammatory corticosteroid.
- 25 8. A combination according to claim 7 wherein the β 2-adrenoreceptor agonist is salmeterol xinafoate.
9. A combination according to claim 8 wherein the combination further comprises (3-*endo*)-3-(2,2-di-2-thienylethenyl)-8,8-dimethyl-8-azoniabicyclo[3.2.1]octane bromide.
- 30 35 10. A method of inhibiting the binding of acetylcholine to its receptors in a mammal in need thereof comprising administering a safe and effective amount of a combination according to claim 1.

11. A method of treating a muscarinic acetylcholine receptor mediated disease, wherein acetylcholine binds to said receptor, comprising administering a safe and effective amount of a combination according to claim 1.

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12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of chronic obstructive lung disease, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic respiratory obstruction, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary emphysema and allergic rhinitis.

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13. A method according to claim 12 wherein administration is via inhalation via the mouth or nose.

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14. A method according to claim 12 wherein administration is via a medicament dispenser selected from a reservoir dry powder inhaler, a multi-dose dry powder inhaler or a metered dose inhaler.

15. A method according to claim 12 wherein the compound is administered to a human and has a duration of action of 12 hours or more for a 1 mg dose.

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16. A method according to claim 12 wherein the compound has a duration of action of 24 hours or more.

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17. A method according to claim 12 wherein the compound has a duration of action of 36 hours or more.